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As to the subject matter, we note that no attempt is made by the author to deduce any working rule by which the jurisdiction of an admiralty court over contracts may be determined. Perhaps this is too much to expect, for the question is very difficult, but it seems as if the author should have done more than quote disjointed extracts from a large number of cases.

The Act of June 23, 1910, which abolished the distinction between domestic and foreign vessels, so far as the incidence of liens thereon is concerned, and the decisions interpretive of that act, should have been discussed at greater length. The chapters on Charter Parties and injuries resulting in death are excellent.

The chapter on "Water Carriage as Affected by the Harter Act", might have been materially improved by a more orderly treatment of the subject. Under the heading, "Relative Measure of Obligation as to Handling the Cargo and Handling the Ship", the author has included the cases in which a port has been left open before sailing. The decision of these cases depended on whether the circumstances surrounding the leaving of the port open were such as to render the vessel unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage. The inclusion of them under the caption above quoted merely serves to add further confusion to an already difficult subject.

The chapter on the steering and sailing rules is valuable. There is a typographical error on page 271 in a diagram illustrating the starboard hand rule.

In spite of the defects which have been pointed out, the book, while not a scholarly treatise, will undoubtedly prove useful to the profession.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD

THE PROJECT OF A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS. Report and Commentary. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT. (Pamphlet Series of Division of International Law No. 35.) Washington, D. C.: CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. 1920. pp. vi, 235.

The Peace Conference at Paris, wiser in one respect at least than some of its critics appreciated, remitted the task of framing a scheme for an international court of justice to the Council of the League. About a year ago the Council invited an advisory committee of distinguished jurists to frame a plan. Mr. Elihu Root was quite appropriately among the number. Mr. Root requested Dr. James Brown Scott, who is probably more familiar than anyone else in this country with the various efforts which have been made to secure agreement upon a plan for an international court, to accompany him in an advisory capacity. This pamphlet so-called, really an octavo volume of two hundred and thirty-five pages, contains the report on the work of the advisory committee which Dr. Scott made to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The report is probably as first-hand as anything short of an official report from the Committee could be.

The report begins with a brief account of the circumstances under which the advisory committee met and of its personnel, organization, and procedure. Then follows a most interesting narrative of the first three weeks during which the committee wrestled with the problem of the court's composition. The old dilemma that wrecked every project debated at The Hague in 1907 was revived again—how to constitute a tribunal among fifty or more nations so as to satisfy the powerful, safeguard the weak, assure adequate representation to every factor, and still be sure of an institution wieldy enough to function as a court. The committee was divided equally between nationals of great powers and

nationals of small powers. The great powers insisted upon permanent representation, the small powers upon equality. It remained for Mr. Root to take advantage of the existing organization of the League of Nations and point the way to a satisfactory compromise. If the plan is ratified, a seemingly insoluble problem will be resolved by providing for a small court of eleven judges and four deputy judges elected by the concurrent action of the League Council in which the great nations are dominant and the Assembly in which all nations are equal. Turning from the question of the court's composition to the problem of its jurisdiction, the committee decided, although not unanimously, to recommend obligatory jurisdiction in five categories of cases. This recommendation was received enthusiastically by the smaller nations; but it was opposed by the great powers, and before the project received the approval of the Council and the Assembly the compulsory feature was eliminated. The procedure before the court is to be simple and in general very much like the system which has been developed in arbitrations at The Hague.

Dr. Scott has reproduced the draft-scheme article by article, together with a full, informing, and readable commentary. The commentary is non-technical and is introduced in order to explain briefly for each article the circumstances under which it was adopted, its relation to similar articles in other projects, notably those considered at The Hague in 1907, and also the advisory committee's interpretation wherever an interpretation was informally considered. Although quite unofficial, it will be an invaluable aid to an understanding of the project. Parallel French and English texts without commentary, the text of the advisory committee's resolutions, relevant articles from the League Covenant, and about forty pages of documentary matter taken from various projects for an international court are assembled in the annexes and the appendix. The whole is well indexed.

The project has been approved by the Council and the Assembly, with compulsory jurisdiction eliminated, and now awaits ratification by a majority of the members of the League of Nations. It is a remarkable achievement. The United States has been a leader in the movement for a permanent international court of justice. In view of what has been accomplished, can the United States afford to scrap the existing machinery of the League? There is no answer in the pamphlet reviewed, but there is food for thought.

EDWIN D. DICKINSON

THE BRITISH YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. 1920-1921. By HENRY FROWDE, and HODDER & STOUGHTON: New York: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1920 pp. viii, 292.

TAFT PAPERS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Edited by THEODORE MARBURG and HORACE E. FLACK. New York: THE MACMILLAN Co. 1920. pp. xx, 340.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER. By FREDERICK C. HICKS. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. 1920. pp. viii, 496.

THE MAKING OF THE REPARATION AND ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF THE TREATY. By BERNARD M. BARUCH. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1920. pp. 353.

THE DANUBE: ITS HISTORICAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE. By DR. HENRY HAJNAL. The Hague: MARTINIUS NIJHOFF. 1920. pp. 167.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT. New York: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1920. pp. xix, 605.

The flood of books like the above shows the continued attention being paid to the question of international relations. The solid technical part of this subject,—international *law*, is certainly not a thing of the past, as many believe.